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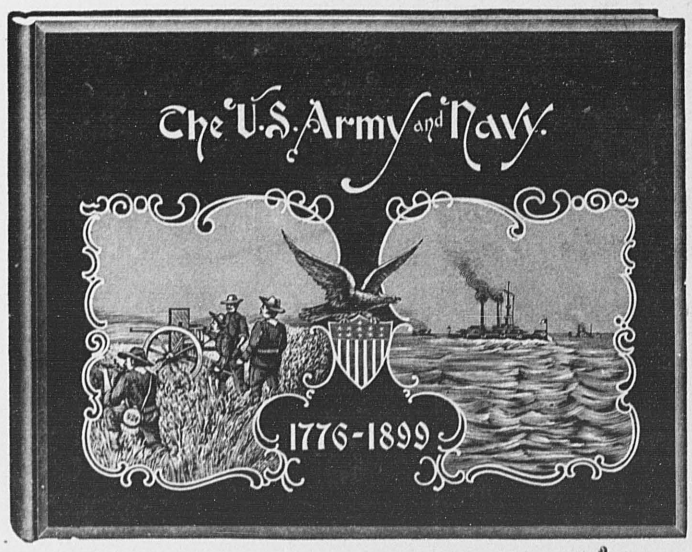

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THE AMERICAN VICTORIES BEFORE MANILA.

By GEO. C. CRAIG, Sydney, Australia.

THE outpost aspect before Manila on February 4, 1899, was fan-shape, the Americans holding the handle of the fortification of Manila, and the insurgents holding the outspreading fringe edge. The handle represented the city, the bars of the fan, the rods out to the fringe, or beginning of the rebel fringe of bamboo, scrub, or jungle. The rebel leader resolved to break the long peace by sentry provocation. The patrols tried to pass the American lines towards the city, against Otis's orders, and had been often stopped. An event occurred which opened the battle upon a large scale. The pain of long nerve strain on the part of watchful American soldiers was about to end, much to the joy of the rank and file on both sides. A Nebraskan sentry warned the Filipinos not to cross his line of "sentry go." At 8.50 p. m. on Saturday night two or three Filipinos dashed past him at Santa Mesa. The first turned back when challenged and called. As the other two went on, Corporal Greely's rifle went off, killing one, and wounding the other. This was the Filipino signal to open fire along the whole line from Ana and Paco on the right to Caloocan along the railway lines.

THE OUTPOST FIRING.

It was a pretty sight to see the circular smoke of opening battle: the sharp American detonation from the suburban houses and entrenchments, and the sullen smoke and flash of the rebel rifles from the dense jungle, alive with Filipinos, all inspired by the genius and courage of Aguinaldo, the wonderful "demisang of Hispanio-Tagal, with a dash of Chinese and Malay blood in his veins;" so well known in Hongkong as a patriot, but before Manila as a rebel, the Generalissimo of the Philippines, and President of the Revolutionary Government. By opening fire he had the courage of his ideas and diplomatic action, which for weeks was equal to that of Dewey and Otis. He now dared to cross fire with those masters in war. The outposts before the rebels were composed of Nebraska, Montana, North Dakota, Kansas, Idaho, Washington and California troops; with regiments from the said States, and also battalions from South Dakota, Colorado, Minnesota, Tennessee, Pennsylvania; the 14th Regular Infantry, the 3d and 6th Regular Artillery, and the 4th Regular Cavalry, with rifled carbines—all these troops forming the front line of battle firing. The rebel fire was most furious on the right side of the Pasig River. The Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska outposts and regiments kept the foe at bay until the alarm was sounded and re-enforcements arrived rapidly to strengthen the commands of Brigadiers McArthur, King and Ovenshine.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT REES WATKINS,
Inspector of Rifle Practice 13th Infantry.

THE MIDNIGHT DEFENSE.

The night attack favored a Filipino rush into the trenches and city, as the rebels knew the suburbs, but they did not rush out from their lairs *en masse* owing to the telling and destructive American fire that met their fusillade in reply. Both sides drew forth the local fire of each other, the heaviest of which was located at Mesa, Caloocan, and Galingatan. Otis and his generals made up their minds to stand firmly and furiously on the defensive all night, until daybreak, on Sunday morning. The battle became that of long shots and "long bowls in the dark" with the infantry in line to repulse any midnight attack. There was a firing lull for half an hour, but at 10 p. m. it rebroke out, supplemented by two guns in position at Balikbalik, all along the rebel line, which was kept up for several hours. The guns of Dewey and the artillery of Otis could not be effective in the dark, as the targets were unseen, and the chances of assault might bring about disaster on land. The rebel fire grew heavy in the direction of Paco and Pandacan, on the right. About 10.30 p. m. Otis ordered his infantry to keep up a constant fire, and despite the darkness he brought up his artillery. The fire was terrific, but the results were not known; the Utah battery of artillery, and rifle volley firing, silenced the guns at Paco, and in an hour, the 3d Artillery silenced a heavy gun fire in the direction of Galingatan. The "Charleston" and "Concord" tried the range of their secondary guns, off Malabon, on the left flank, against the rebel lines at Caloocan with murderous effect, staggering the Filipinos.

THE MIDNIGHT LULL.

A Howitzer gun placed across the road near Mesa gave the Americans much trouble, but after midnight a second lull in battle took place. Aguinaldo was altering his defense lines and placing his troops in position to meet the expected American advance at daylight. Generals Otis and McArthur, who had stormed many of the positions in the Spanish fight, had also improved their points of defense, soon to be converted into points in the attack. The lull lasted until 3 a. m., when "Havoc" let slip his dogs of war again. The midnight air became rent with a murderous fire from both sides—the rebels beginning it. The storm of shot and shell raged furiously. The Utah and 3d Artillery ploughing up their enemy's works in the dark with effect, still keeping the foe at bay, and from forming an assault. This combat lasted for half an hour, dropping off as suddenly as it began, so excellent was the fire control of the Californians, Idahos, and Dakotas, assisted as it was by the deadly gunnery of the saucy "Monadnock" off Malate. The third lull took place, which fortunately lasted until the dull grey streaks of day began to develop in overclouded sky. Meanwhile the troops had snatched a little sleep and rest, whilst General Otis and Staff rode about from point to point, imparting confidence to the men, and giving final instructions with regard to the several lines of advance and attack, at daylight. The plan of operations had been well designed before the battle, and every colonel knew what was required of him, and his troops. All expected that day's task to be a bloody one, as "the jungles to clear was the work to be done," and the Americans did it with glorious successes, though inexperienced in Oriental warfare.

AN HEROIC MORNING.

The area of attack was a large one. Brigades and regiments were told off to the assaults at Mesa, Paco, Pedro, Ana, Macarte, Pasai, Pandacan, Palampong, and Caloocan—a big order for only 13,000 troops,

though having the support of Dewey's ships. It was Sunday morning, a day for which the demands of war never yet had any respect. The anxiously expected streaks of day came, looked for as anxiously as those British brigades in front of Feroseshah. Every man had stood to arms before Orion was departing. The pulse of battle animated our American cousins as they did at Gettysburg, and through the wilderness to Richmond and Petersburg. It was the Atbara and Kel-el-Kebir sensations of the assault over again, with a foe not to be despised. It was to be an heroic morning and a triumphant day for the Stars and Stripes; and one of humiliation for the little Filipino Napoleon. The gunners stood to their guns on board the United States warships off the coast, as those of Dundas did off the Alma, in the Black Sea. The American regiments, far from the Golden Gate and Sandy Hook, far from the backwoods and prairie ranch, outside the theory of the Monroe doctrine, but inside the influence of Oriental fame and name, stood before the masses of Aguinaldo nearly two to one, yet ready to fight for old glory "be they ever so many," as Gough said in the Punjaub. The Californian, Nebraska and Washington regiments had the honor to lead the advance, and go within the perfect mitrail of mixed fire—rifle, gun, bow and arrow. The troops were full of *clan*, military ardor, and eager to advance in that grim twilight which precedes the day.

THE DASH FROM THE TRENCHES.

Sharp the bugles sounded the advance, the officers shouting with merry voice, "forward," and the guns of Dewey's ever watchful ships, told the Filipinos that the fun had begun. Over the trenches and out of the suburban villages darted the American troops. They soon came under the zone of terrific fire. Men dropped at every step. Lines of men advanced and rushed forward with conquering heroism, disdaining cover and reserving their fire until the charging distance was reached, as at Nakhelia. They were covered in splendid style by an accurate long range artillery fire in their rear, and from far along the bay shores upon both flanks. Not a man feared the result of the day's operations, so confident was the Staff in the fire discipline of the volunteers, now regular soldiers, on the day of battle. They met the hot defensive fire of the Filipinos from the scrub or jungle with great steadiness, and unflinching valor. The foe smote them down at every line of advance, along the long and scattered front. Death ploughed the ranks. Many fell to rise no more, but on went the determined and valorous soldiers of McArthur, King, Hughes, and Ovenshine like Britishers, the children of Wellington, to say nothing of Lee and Grant. Forward against eight or nine villages went this forlorn hope and hastily organized army in front of seventeen miles of deadly fire! It was true grit gallantry.

STORMING OF PACO.

Whilst the battle stormed or raged from right to left, and in the centre, with heroism, and splendid leading against the strong positions and chief defenses of Aguinaldo, hidden by belts of forest and covert jungles vomiting forth well directed volleys, the other brigades leapt forth. I must notice the American charges and stormings one by one, for all were heroic and grand. The storming of Paco and the capture of Santa Ana on the right was a noble affair. The Filipinos were strongly posted in that direction. Dewey's ships off Malate opened fire upon Paco and Mesa with tremendous effect, doing great execution, and demoralizing the foe on the left flank, of several hours' duration. The combat amongst the defended villages about Paco and Mesa was stubborn and prolonged, in which many heroes fell, after showing brilliant examples. There was much street fighting, farm assaults, and crushing field volleys. The Californians, under Colonel Duboce, covered themselves with glory in their capture of Paco. The line and road of advance was lined on both sides by the foe in houses and mud huts, loop-holed and full of the best shots, keeping up a deadly fire all round. They even killed the driver of an ambulance wagon, fired upon the Red Cross corps, and the staff of General King. Duboce gave the order to charge with a rush down this fatal road: as gallant a charge as that of Napier, Havelock and Outram, down the hell-fire street that led to the Lucknow Residency. The charge was successful, but with a sad loss. The foe were cleared out of the huts, and the houses burned by the rear guards. But Paco was not yet captured The rebels fortified themselves in a thick-walled church and convent, and kept up a disastrous fire from the upper windows. For nearly an hour the battle raged hereabouts. A detachment of Golden Hornites seized a position on a bridge, and poured in a heavy fire upon the strong position. Things looked serious indeed. The Californians were unable to dislodge the stout-hearted and steady Filipinos from the church and convent. At last Duboce, at the head of a few followers, dashed at the church and convent, like young Colin Campbell, at San Sebastian, or parties of the 93d at the Secunderbagh. Captain Dyers' battery of artillery plunged shells into the church to ease off its fire, as Duboce advanced with heroic ardor. They tore through the roof and sides like those shells of Emslie and Keppel on the Madhi's tomb, creating the desired effect. The forlorn hope of Duboce dashed into the church successfully, scattered quantities of coal oil over the woodwork, set fire to it, and then discreetly retired upon their nearest main body. It was a gallant feat of arms. Two companies of Californians were then sent forward. They gallantly charged into the church, but, unlike Wolseley at Banks House, they did not reach at once the roof, to plant the flag. When the Idahos and Washington Guards saw the retirement of the forlorn hope, they drew up on each side of the church, and shot down the rebels like rats as they rushed out of the burning building. Only a few escaped at the rear, and most of them were captured. Fifty rebels were captured and a hundred killed, whilst 2500 women and children were allowed to pass the American lines as non-combatants. The Washingtons made a splendid charge upon Paco. In the rice fields large numbers of insurgents were killed and wounded. After the capture of Paco, General King advanced against the lines of Santa Mesa, then within sight of his command. The troops responded with heroic bearing and alacrity to the calls of their officers. On they went in fine formation to the new and other local assaults to drive out the enemy, and clear the Manila district of the troops of Aguinaldo. Upon the right advance Generals King and McArthur captured a lot of prisoners, captured and destroyed many villages held by the rebels, *i. e.*, set them on fire like Kempster in the Tirah. It was a good way to bring the Filipinos to subjection.

FIGHTING ON THE LEFT FLANK.

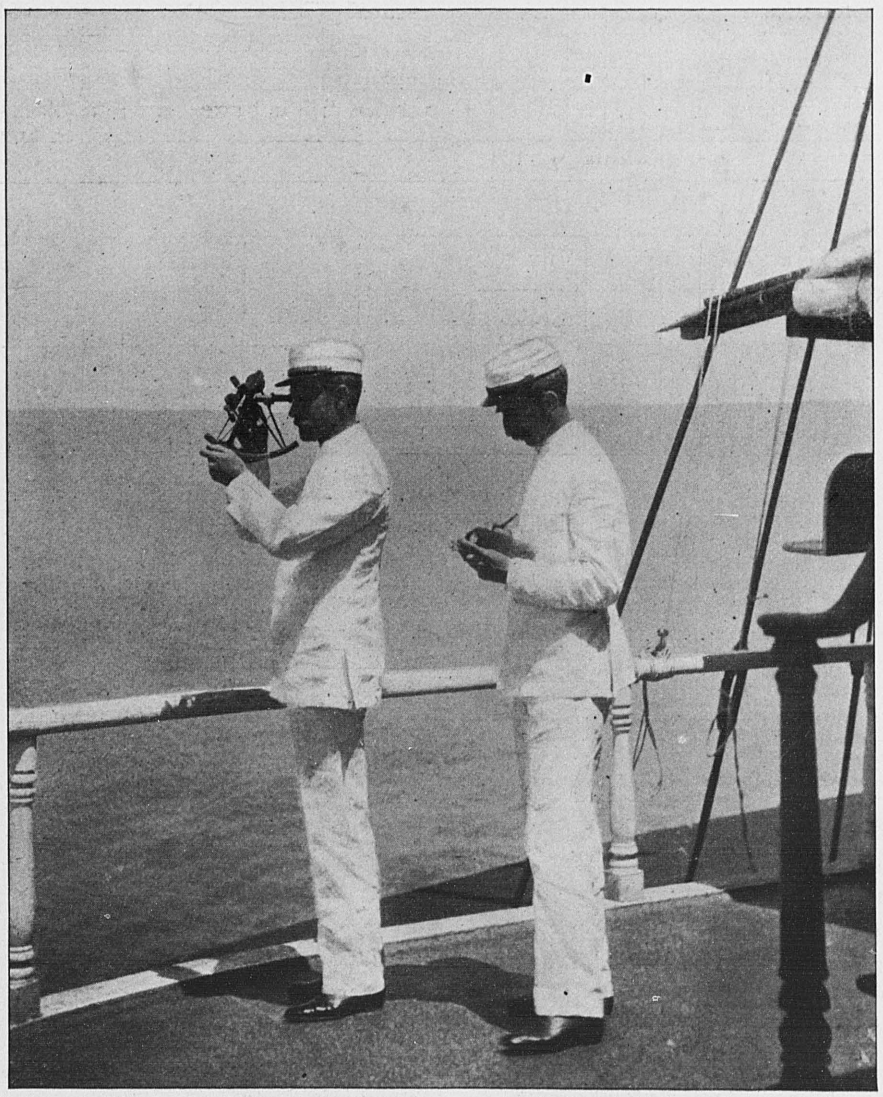
We must now turn to the progress of the general battle of Manila as it raged without a check upon the right flank of Aguinaldo. General Otis' operations on his right attack were so successful that the left flank of Aguinaldo was completely turned, and many of his best troops were driven into the Pasig River, or compelled to surrender; but be it remembered that thousands escaped into the bush from Ana, Paco and Meza combats, to fight another day. When the Americans dashed out on the right, their generals on their left dashed against Galingatan and Caloocan, where strong numbers of Filipinos were entrenched in the woods and jungles. They never ventured on the offensive, and never once succeeded in driving their foes back into Manila. The Filipinos fought well under their leaders, but they lacked good arms, discipline, and military intelligence. They loved freedom with a vow, and fought for Filipino laws and love of country. The railway ran out of Manila northward past Caloocan towards Malabon. This strengthened Aguinaldo's position largely, but he did not know how to use railways in war. The Americans did, and by driving him out of those places along the line, on their own left flank, would compel their leader to take to the hills without food, and separate the other divisions of his army. General Otis speedily saw the value of a determined attack on Aguinaldo's right flank, *i. e.*, to break his fighting line and scatter his other corps into helpless masses. At daybreak the signal ran from the centre to the left "forward," and away the American battalions went against a storm of fire that would have unsteadied the best of troops. But the gun fire of the "Charleston," "Concord" and "Callao," cruising off the coast, at Malabon, threw shells into Caloocan, the numerous villages and earthworks that lay before the advancing descendants of our Henrys and Edwards, Marlboroughs and Wellingtons. They dashed themselves against the hottest fire and close masses of Filipinos on the line of march, though suffering severely and under exhausting conditions. The day was as hot and close as any Australian hot wind, which told heavily upon many Americans, who fell out. Some died from sunstroke, amongst them Colonel Smith, 1st Tennessee Regiment, when leading on his battalion. The Nebraskas, Kansas, and Dakotas charged their foes with admirable gallantry and heroic success, capturing many prisoners, and the waterworks, to within 2000 yards of Caloocan, but with a severe loss in killed and wounded. In these charges the white troops took up "the white man's

burden" with a vengeance, considering the slaughter they made. It was before Caloocan that the Yygrotes fought so well, armed with the bow and arrow, instead of the Mauser and Lee-Enfield. These poor souls were literally shot off the scene, and it was cruel of Aguinaldo to place them in the fatal point of battle.

COMBATS IN THE BATTLE.

By the time that the waterworks were captured, General Otis had pretty well rolled the Filipino army out of all their original positions, excepting that of Caloocan. The naval and military fire was then concentrated upon this village and strong entrenchments. Pasai and Palampong had been stormed successfully. A thousand huts had been destroyed, a dozen villages, and the country cleared for six miles out from Manila. But Aguinaldo made a firm stand at Caloocan. It was his last chance that day for he knew that defeat would in effect make him lose much power. The waterworks were captured by General Sale without much loss, with 4 companies of Nebraskans, 2 guns of the Utah battery, and 2 Hotchkiss field-guns. They met the foe upon a hill near Singalon. They paused in the march for a moment, dashed at the foe and carried the position after a smart engagement, losing 1 killed and 3 wounded. The foe decamped in bad order, and many parts of machinery carried off from the waterworks were unearthed, along with several naval guns, and tons of cartridges. General Ovenshine captured Paranique, and two guns, without loss. The operations around Galingatan were splendidly conducted, and at last forced Aguinaldo, by superior fire tactics, to retreat upon Caloocan. Otis now won the railway line to near Malabon, and Admiral Dewey landed near that town 600 marines and two Maxim guns. Then co-operating with the 3d Artillery and the Utah artillery batteries along the main road, covered by the Kansas regiment at the cemetery they gallantly captured a formidable position, near to Caloocan. Some natives fired upon the advanced troops from their windows, and then, losing their calmness, met their fate in rushing across the firing line. The natives also cut the telegraph line, and General Otis ordered those found doing so to be captured. The G. O. C. on Monday night occupied the Manila country for twenty-nine miles out from the city, or twenty-five miles in a line from Mesa to Caloocan. The Filipino loss amounted to 4000 killed and wounded, with many of the wounded crawling to the beach to die.

It must not be supposed that the Filipinos in those series of engagements did not fight well. They showed plenty of pluck, hardihood, stubbornness, and defiant courage, but they wanted the touch of Sergeant Whatisname. There was plenty of rallying power in them, and though checked and badly defeated they clung for a long time to the military positions of Malabon, the Pasig, the towns north-east of Caloocan, and east of Paco. The battle of Caloocan on the 10th, after what may be termed the expanding combats of Sunday—the 5th February—proved to the Americans that Aguinaldo and his troops had not retreated like a lot of Greeks, but with great tenacity continued to carry on the battles for the capture of Manila and the American army for over a month. The Americans won their village combats on the Sunday with admirable skill and heroism, and cleared the way to carry out more brilliant and gallant operations, against which Aguinaldo, however, stubborn, tenacious of purpose and able in field organization, could not hope to win before the fine valor and noble discipline of General Otis and his soldiers. It is reported, however, that the Americans frequently charged in unpardonable broken formation, which would have told heavily against them had the foe been European. The Americans successfully drove the rebels out of all positions, and rolled the tide of battle upon the Pasig River without indulging in much flank movement.



"12 o'clock, Sir, and Chronometers Wound."

ROLLING UP THE TIDE OF BATTLE.

This operation requires to be told as a leading feature in the battle of Sunday. The combats of Paco, Mesa and Ana have been described, but the fighting on the Pasig, more to the left of these fortified places, was disastrous to the insurgents, who after their defeats, crowded and rallied, on their left centre. It was there that the genius of American generalship took place, where grand tactics were displayed, and heroically carried out. Aguinaldo had ordered his men to give the Americans no quarter. He had also armed them with sharp daggers to kill at close combat. He had many Mauser rifles presented to him by Admiral

(Continued on page 7)

REPORT OF MAJOR W. P. CLARKE

Ordnance Officer 3d Brigade

Return of Sharpshooters and Marksmen of the Third Brigade at the close of the Rifle Practice Season of 1899

NUMBER OF YEARS OF QUALIFICATION.

	1 Year.				2 Years.			3 Years.			4 Years.			5 Years.			6 Years.			7 Years.			8 Years.			9 Years.			10 Years.			11 Years.			12 Years.			13 Years.		
	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.			Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.	
		1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.	
Brigade Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Regiment	.....	25	279	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	.....	7	13	.....	5	7	1	3	8	1	4	7	.....	3	4	1	5	3	.....	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	.....	2	.....
Eighth Regiment	1	14	303	53	.....	.....	2	.....	3	25	2	2	22	.....	.....	11	.....	5	10	.....	1	14	.....	2	7	....	2	9	.....	7	7	.....	1	7	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....
Ninth Regiment	.....	29	464	14	.....	.....	.....	1	3	28	.....	3	15	.....	3	13	.....	2	6	.....	2	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	8	11	.....	3	1	.....	...	1
Twelfth Regiment	.....	9	303	38	.....	1	8	.....	7	41	.....	4	21	1	4	17	.....	2	20	.....	1	7	.....	1	6	.....	.....	10	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	12	.....	1	7
Thirteenth Regiment	2	22	331	126	.....	.....	2	.....	4	24	.....	4	26	.....	3	10	.....	2	10	....	3	10	1	3	1	.....	.....	7	.....	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	4	.....	2	1
Governor's Troop	.....	1	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
†Battery C	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company M, 7th Regiment	.....	7	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Company H, 7th Regiment	.....	.....	6	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Company C, 11th Regiment	.....	.....	24	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	107	1774	358	.....	1	12	1	23	152	2	22	97	1	15	62	1	15	55	3	12	47	1	11	25	1	8	35	.....	18	30	4	15	25	4	11	24	.....	7	9

NUMBER OF YEARS OF QUALIFICATION.

	14 Years.			15 Years.			16 Years.			17 Years.			18 Years			19 Years.			20 Years.			21 Years.			22 Years.			TOTAL.					REVOLVER QUALIFICATION.							
	Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Sharpshooters.	M.		Failed to Qualify.	Aggregate.	1 Year.		2 Years.		TOTAL.		
		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.		1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.			Expert.	Marksman.	Expert.	Marksman.	Expert.	Marksman.	Aggregate.
Brigade Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	4	13	....	1	1	5	1	6	7
Fourth Regiment	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	67	361	95	44	573	2	18	.....	19	2	37	39
Eighth Regiment	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	46	424	53	34	560	3	22	.....	9	3	31	34
Ninth Regiment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59	552	140	50	677	1	31	.....	8	1	39	40
Twelfth Regiment	1	1	3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	38	463	38	32	574	.....	19	.....	16	.....	35	35
Nineteenth Regiment	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	51	434	126	46	664	1	18	6	8	7	26	33
Governor's Troop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	44	5	6	63	2	17	..	5	2	22	24
†Battery C	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	5							
Company M, 7th Regiment	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	44	.....	5	61	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
*Company H, 7th Regiment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19	.....	25							
*Company C, 11th Regiment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26	10	.....	38							
Total	1	3	4	1	6	4	.....	3	2	1	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26	283	2362	486	221	3253	9	129	7	70	16	199	215

* Mustered out. † Not required to qualify.

THE MOST SANGUINARY BATTLES OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

The despatch from Lord Methuen to the Queen in reference to the battle at Modder River, in which he is reported to have said that it was the bloodiest one of the century, has occasioned a good deal of amusement in the United States. None of the papers believe that Lord Methuen said any such thing, unless, indeed, he spoke of the loss compared with the number of men engaged. The New York Sun makes the opposite remark that "as the number of Boers engaged was only about eight thousand, according to the British reports, and General Methuen is in command of only one division of the British army sent to the Transvaal, no battle between these forces could have been the bloodiest of the century unless the slaughter of both armies was complete." In many of the New York journals a list is given of the bloodiest battles since the commencement of the year 1800. The New York Sun's list is as follows: "At the battle of Austerlitz in 1805, the French lost 7000, and the killed and wounded of the allies numbered more than 3000. The French losses at Bautzen in 1813 were 13,000, and at Wagram in 1809 they lost 18,000. At the Moscova on the retreat from Moscow they lost 30,000. At the battle of Leipsic in 1813, a three days' battle, the French losses were 65,000. More than 40,000 of the French perished on the field, altogether 80,000 being killed. At Waterloo the British lost 6932, the French 28,850. In the last great attack on Sebastopol the French lost 1646 killed and 4500 wounded, and the English lost 385 killed and 1886 wounded. At Plevna between 18,000 and 20,000 Russians were killed and wounded, the Turkish loss being about 5000 less than the Russians. In the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 the Prussians lost 9172 and the Austrians 44,314 at Koniggratz. In the Franco-Prussian War, the Germans at Weissenburg-Worth lost 12,914 and the French 5000 in killed and wounded. At Vionville-Mars-la-Tour, the Germans lost 15,799, or twenty-two per cent. of their army, the French loss being equally great. At Gravelotte, St. Privat, the German loss, according to a German authority, was 20,173. Another puts it at 25,000, and the French loss at 19,000.

"In the American Civil War the aggregate losses at the battle of Stone's River were 13,249 on the Federal side, and 10,266 on the Confederate side. At Gaines' Mill the North's aggregate loss was 6837, and the South's 8751. At Gettysburg the Union losses in killed were 3070, wounded 14,497, and the Confederates 2592 dead, 12,760 wounded. Chancellorsville, Union dead 1606; wounded 9762; Confederate, 1665 and 9081 respectively.

To this list might be added the battle of Solferino, in which perhaps a larger percentage of combatants was placed *hors de combat* than in any other fight within the century. Fourteen thousand Austrian soldiers were killed or wounded, and about the same number of the allied armies. Again, the battle of Omdurman deserves a place, for although the British troops suffered but slightly, the Dervishes at the lowest computation lost a third of their number.—*Medical Record.*

The English transport "Mohawk" on her way to the Cape with a cavalry regiment aboard called at Las Palmas and reported that they held a horse parade on deck each day. The horses are walked up and down the deck without the slightest trouble. The agent of the Atlantic Transport Line, to which the "Mohawk" belongs, facetiously writes "that by the time the steamer reaches the Cape he expects to hear of the horses having been used for reefing the topsails and checking the captain's observations."—*Nautical Gazette.*

Dewey, whilst he had procured some Krupp and quick-firing guns, captured from the Spaniards. But all his skill and hatred did not frighten "the dare-devils of Tennessee," Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, and the dashing Yankee volunteers, as they charged in blue skirts, kakee trousers, and soft felt hats. The American attack on the right flank was furious everywhere against mud huts, and dense jungles. The Filipinos fired from the hip and never kneeled, which made their hits so few, but the American shooting from the shoulder was terribly effective, judging from the rebel screams, and list of killed. The Filipinos did not think of such offensive charges, but expected their foes to stand and keep up a rifle duel, until the survival of the luckiest remained. Wherever "the wild Tennessee" charged wath a war yell, they generally conquered. Some Americans got two guns, and carried them away, amidst the cheers of their comrades. As the foe fell back on the Pasig River, the Filipinos fought like tigers, and the troops of Brigadiers King and McArthur, like lions in pursuit. Both sides fought hard for victory as the tide of battle rose and fell. The naval guns were so well handled that Filipinos fell in sections. In some combats the Filipinos outnumbered the Americans by 5 to 1, but still the latter drove them backwards, and into the fire zone of the warships. The Filipino rush into Manila was now out of the question. A train with re-enforcements was destroyed, and half of the troops killed or wounded, by the guns of the "Monadnock." When a big shell fell and exploded, the rebels would bolt, and the works captured in the midst of heavy rifle fire. A few lulls took place, only to change into dreadful battle thunder and flame. Some stray shots even fell into Manila, and many ladies took shelter on the warships in the bay. Not only had the Americans to face their own Mauser rifles presented to Aguinaldo, but the trenches which they charged and captured were originally made by themselves, when they stormed the Spanish Manila. After the rebels were smoked out of the church at Ana, they were driven into the Pasig River, where many were drowned, like Sikhs in the Sutlej, or Austrians in the river Po. The Nebraska and Tennessee regiments did great execution with bullet and bayonet along the Pasig. The Filipinos fell back, fighting, and contesting every inch. The Utah and 3d Artillery batteries distinguished themselves all day by the superiority of their shell and shrapnel fire. General King's advance was most heroic. Many fell from the rebel fire at first, but his regiments took a terrible revenge at Paco. The Utah battery got stuck in a swamp. The rebels halted in their flight to fire as the gunners unlimbered and opened fire, driving them off into the rivers and jungles. Many rebels hid in the trees, but the American bullets made them fall down with a thud. The battle had lasted 14 hours.

THE BATTLE OF LOMA-PASAY.

All round Loma-Pasay hill the fight raged heavily. The Californians, Washingtons and the 14th Regular regiments moved out against these positions at a quick step, in beautiful line, with flags flying and bugles sounding. The 14th lost very heavily in this advance, including a gallant officer, Lieut. Mitchell. Lieut. Miles highly distinguished himself in the front. The Californians advanced, fired upon the nearest positions, and were covered by the gun fire of Lieut. Scott's 6th Battery. The Washingtons moved forward on their right, and soon came within the jungle fire. These were supported by the Wyoming regiment, and a company of Engineers. They advanced over a plain for two miles, and carried every trench they met. The artillery covered the men effectively, driving the Filipinos out of San Pedro and Macati, where the four battalions halted victoriously. Both sides lost heavily; the rebels falling thickly in the rice fields. As the rebels' fire was often murderous during the advance, several officers proved heroic, led well. Lieut. Mitchell fell like Finlay at Atbara with the words "forward men, never mind me." Lieut. Miles led them like an old soldier. His 23 skirmishers all fell but six; he himself had a narrow escape, and the survivors had all their clothes touched by bullets. When the trenches were captured the Filipino dead was numerous. They bravely held their position under fire for several hours. Capt. Wheeler held a rebel block house for 8 hours, without loss. against heavy musketry attacks, until relieved by two companies, when all the units spread out, and delivered a telling rifle fire for an hour. The rebels liked this sort of fight, and were proud of having arrested the American advance. General Otis now ordered another general advance.

(*Continued on page 13*)

Battery "B" in Practice at Mt. Gretna.

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY
A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

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Advertising Rates

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldiers should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

THE Duquesne Gray's Veteran Corps have recently issued a very handsome and complete constitution, by-laws and roster of their organization. The "Journal" would like to see a veteran guard established in every regiment in the State. It has proven an invaluable auxiliary to the active command.

IN the death of Lieut. Walter Boardman, Asst. Surgeon, Battery "C," stationed at Phoenixville, the service has lost an able and enthusiastic officer. Dr. Boardman was a resident of Lancaster, where he had a very extensive practice. He was a society leader and belonged to one of the first families of Lancaster County.

THE appropriation of $19,000, made by Philadelphia City Councils for the year ending 1899, embraced ten companies of the 1st Regiment, ten of the 2d, eight of the 3d, four companies State Fencibles battalion, one company of infantry (Gray Invincibles), two divisions of the naval militia, Battery "A," and the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

This, as will be seen, brings the amount to $18,500. It is therefore presumed that the $500 surplus is intended for the second troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, which was permanently established into the State service September of 1898.

This definitely settles all controversy as to who is entitled to this year's appropriation. It was generally supposed that with the increased amount that it included Battery "D" and Company "I" of the 3d Regiment, who were scheduled on the official inspection list in General Orders, and they were evidently certified to prior to the assignment of the seven companies of the 19th Regiment, who were later on inspected.

This certification, however, was intended for the appropriation to be made in 1900, and not for that which is now due to the several commands for 1899. While it is particularly unfortunate that certain organizations are excluded in this year's appropriation, under the circumstances the Regiments should treat their new comers with every leniency possible.

THE report of the Adjutant General for 1898 and 1899 will be bound in one volume. It will contain the muster-in and muster-out of the organizations from this State that served in the Spanish-American War, and their subsequent re-entry into the State service.

Personal Mention

Lt. James Hamilton, Jr., Third Infantry, has been detailed to command and reorganize Company "L," which is to be reinspected January 29th, by Major Worman. The company was formerly attached to the 19th Regiment and commanded by Capt. Maginniss, who resigned to accept a position of Battalion Adjutant in the State Fencibles, subsequently, Lt. A. F. Machold was detailed to reorganize Company "L," but owing to business pressure asked to be relieved.

Lt. Clayton Erb, chairman of the Musical Committee, Third Infantry, is making arrangements with Prof. Liberatti, the famous band-master, to organize a brass band of 100 pieces and a field music of 86 pieces, to be attached to the Third. This immense musical aggregation will be organized similar to the famous regimental bands in New York. Their uniform will be the U. S. regulation dress.

The Fourteenth Infantry, under command of Colonel Thompson, has shown marked improvement and bids fair to become one of our best regiments. This successful change was largely brought about by the progressive officers of the four companies assigned from Colonel Logan's Seventeenth Infantry.

Matters in Colonel Burchfield's command (Fifth Infantry), at present are very quiet.

Colonel Hulings, of the 16th Infantry, has received sixty Krag-Jorgeson rifles, which are to be used in the International Rifle contest. Fifteen of the best shots in the regiment have already started in to practice, and there seems to be great rivalry among the several companies, to have their crack shots get on the Regimental Team.

The officers of the Third Brigade gave a dinner in honor of General J. P. S. Gobin, at the Commonwealth Hotel, Harrisburg, on Friday, January 26th. It is intended to have a dinner of this kind yearly; the object being to perpetuate the comradery of the organizations taking part in the Hazleton campaign of '97. The troops in the field at that time, under command of General Gobin, were the 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th Regiments of Infantry; Battery "C," Governor's Troop and the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. Assistant Adjutant General Gherst, who was chairman of the Entertainment Committee, suggests that a permanent association be formed, comprised of such officers who served during that period. The officers of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, would be the only ones in the first brigade entitled to membership. Captain John C. Groome represented the First Troop at the dinner.

The next encampment promises to be the largest and most complete ever held by our State troops. It is expected by that time to have the reorganization completed, so that each of the three brigades will have four regiments of three battalions each, with a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of artillery detached. Pennsylvania, by this great mobilization, will again set pace for the National Guard of the country.

We are glad to see a successful reorganization of our Fighting Tenth and their muster into the Guard. Colonel Barnett expects to have the entire regiment fully organized and equipped by March 1st.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor "Our State Army and Navy."

Dear Sir:—What would you suggest to be the proper form for a company order?

Capt. Frederic N. Snyder, of the 12th Infantry, through the military column of the Philadelphia Sunday Inquirer, January 21st, gives the following, which I believe to be incorrect:

Company A., Twenty-sixth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29, 1899.

Orders No. 14.

* * * * * * * *

JOHN JONES,
Captain Commanding Co. "A.,"
Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Awaiting your opinion, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

A. SUBSCRIBER,
of the 15th Regt., N. G. P.

Answer:—There seems to be no special authority for orders of this kind, and Capt. Snyder, of the 12th Infantry, may be perfectly correct. I would, however, suggest the form which seems to be in use by many of the companies:

Quarters or Armory Co. "B," 18th Regt. Infty., N. G. P.
Pittsburg, January 3, 1900.

Company Orders,
No. 1.

* * * * * * * *

WILLIAM SMITH,
Captain.

Ex-Commander ALONZO GARTLEY

The State Navy has just lost in Commander Alonzo Gartley, whose picture is on our front page, a commanding officer whose place it will be very hard to fill. Captain Gartley has accepted a position in charge of a large Electric Light Company in Honolulu, and sails from San Francisco later in the month. Captain Gartley is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and while there, in addition to standing high in his class, was made a "three-stripes" or company commander, a position which is only given to men of practical ability. He left the service in '92, and shortly afterwards joined the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. During the war he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy and served in command of the U. S. S. Aileen and the U. S. S. Sylph, and for awhile also as first watch officer on the U. S. S. Yosemite. Since accepting the command of the battalion, last June, Mr. Gartley has strengthened his hold on the affection and respect of his officers and men: and it is with the keenest regret that they see him leave. Last Wednesday evening the officers of the battalion gave him a farewell dinner at the University Club.

Mr. Gartley's resignation came as a surprise, as it has only been within a very short time that he has finally decided to leave his position of Chief of Construction in the U. G. I. Co., to seek other fields in our new possessions in the Hawaiian Islands, for which he has had an interest ever since he visited them as a cadet midshipman on the U. S. F. S. San Francisco, seven or eight years ago.

During Mr. Gartley's incumbency attention has been devoted to the nautical side of things rather than to the military, and the battalion is now in a higher state of efficiency than ever before, as was recently shown by the Inspector General's report of his inspection of the battalion, held on board the U. S. S. Shearwater, in November, when a trip of several hours was made down the river and the men put through the regular naval drills.

The command of the battalion has devolved upon Lieut. Commander Mitcheson, who, with Surgeon Sailer, has been asked by the officers to take up the matter of Mr. Gartley's successor. Mr. Mitcheson himself not being a candidate for the position.

TRANSPORT SCANDALS IN THE PACIFIC

Those who remember the deplorable lack of medical service on several of the army transports bringing the sick and wounded to this port from Cuba in the summer of 1898, and the lame excuses offered by those who should have been held accountable for the occurrence, will not be surprised to learn of similar happenings on transports from the Philippines. According to the San Francisco Examiner, a most sensational report by a military board of inquiry has just been forwarded to Washington from the headquarters of Major-General Shafter. The document contains the severest kind of criticism of the methods employed by officers in charge of the sick soldiers who returned from the Philippines on the transports "Tartar" and "Newport" on October 10th. Upon the surgeon of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, who came back on the "Tartar," the heaviest censure is laid. The colonel of the same regiment, who commanded the ship, is indirectly referred to, and many other officers receive a hard measure of criticism. The board of inquiry was appointed by General Shafter two weeks ago, at the suggestion of Colonel Alfred C. Girard, chief surgeon in the general hospital at the Presidio. Colonel Girard's desire for an investigation was occasioned by the deplorable condition in which he found the sick men from the transports "Tartar" and Newport." There are about forty of them, and nearly all were suffering from dysentery. Three men who came on those transports died a few days after their arrival.—*Medical Record.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lancaster, Pa., January 1, 1900.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Henry W. Lawton volunteered as a private soldier in the service of the United States in 1861. He fell on the "firing line" in 1899, a Major General of Volunteers.

His intrepidity, his regardlessness of self, his devotion to duty, impose upon the Nation in whose service he lost his life, the grateful duty of caring for his loved ones, which has been happily accomplished.

Scarcely less important is it now that some enduring memorial shall be erected that shall preserve the lesson of his stalwart, fearless manliness, and remain as a challenge and an inspiration to American youth in generations to come.

It has been suggested that such a task may properly be assumed by the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans and the work has accordingly been undertaken.

It is proposed to erect a suitable monument or memorial of such character and at such place as General Lawton's family may approve.

In assuming this patriotic duty, this Association will work in harmony with any and all other persons having a similar purpose, the main thing being that a suitable memorial of this splendid American soldier shall be promptly secured.

The following members of this Association,
Colonel James B. Coryell, Pennsylvania.
Colonel Edwin W. Hine, New Jersey,
Colonel George W. Taylor, Virginia,
Colonel Rufus M. Townsend, New York,
Captain Charles H. Jones, New Jersey,
and the Adjutant-General and Commander-in-Chief are appointed a committee to raise funds, and in concert, with any other persons having a similar purpose in view, to devise such plans as may be most expedient; which, when approved by the family of General Lawton, they shall carry into execution.

Contributions for this purpose may be sent to the Third National Bank at Philadelphia, Pa., for deposit to the credit of "The Lawton Memorial Fund," which funds shall be subject only to the joint check of all the committee or their successors.

An appeal is made to the public, and especially the members of this Association, to make their donations promptly.

WILLIS J. HULINGS,
Commander-in-Chief.

Attest:
W. C. LILLER,
Adjutant-General.

CAVALRY EXERCISE

Horse.

The horse is usually covered with leather, arranged so that its height from the floor may be varied. It is usually placed at the height of the chest. The pommels, which are three or four inches in height, are removable. A board like that described for the parallel bars is generally used.

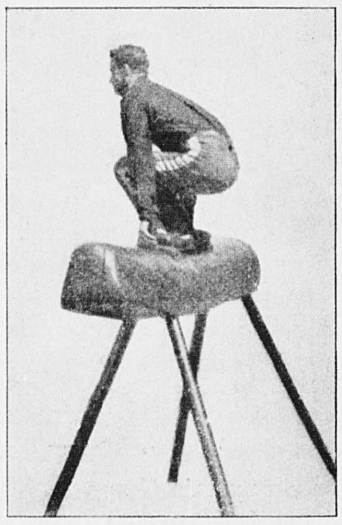

Fig. 1.

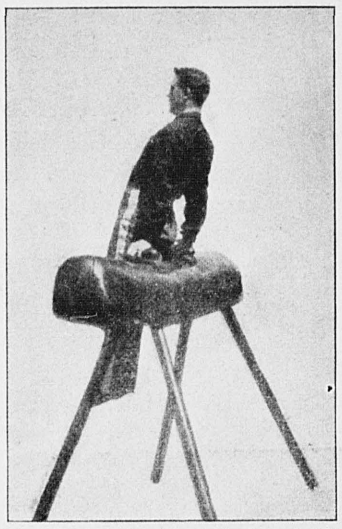

Fig. 2.

Exercises From Side of Horse.

In these exercises the horse is so placed that the neck is to the left of the board and the croup to the right, the side nearest the board being called the near side and the other the off side.

The exercises are started from the near side; they may be executed from the standing position, grasping the pommels, with a run, or from the rest, they being more difficult from the rest. The dismounting, or end of the exercise, may be left to the choice of the performer. It is usually on the board on near side of the horse, or on the off side with back to the starting point, or one of the vaults, flank, front, or rear.

I. Knee or Squatting Exercises.

On board grasping pommels, or with a run:

1. Jump on neck, saddle, or croup, and

a. Kneel on one knee, other leg straight and against near side of horse or extended horizontally backward.

b. On one knee, other leg passing over horse and resting against off side.

c. On both knees.

d. On both knees and release grasp of pommels and spring to off side.

e. Squat on one leg, other leg against near side.

f. Squat on one leg, other leg passing over horse and resting against off side or extended horizontally forward.

g. Squat on both legs, Fig. 1.

h. Kneel with one ond squat with the other. 2. Knee vault over saddle, legs not touching horse. 3. Squatting vault.

a. Over saddle.

b. Over saddle, with forward extension of legs and straightening of body.

c. With either pommel between legs. 4. Squat over saddle to back rest, Fig. 2, back bent-arm rest, or lying on back across saddle. 5. From back rest, Fig. 2, squat backward,

a. With one foot in saddle, other leg against either side of horse.

b. With both feet in saddle.

c. To front rest, Fig. 3.

Several exercises should be gone through with without pause after the correct positions have been taught.

II. Wolf Jumps

Standing on board, or with a run:

1. Jump and squat with one leg in saddle and extend other leg straight over neck or croup, Fig. 4.

2. Change respective positions of legs either with a jump down or without.

3. Wolf jump to back rest, Fig. 2.

4. Wolf jump over horse.

III. Straddle Exercises.

Standing on board, or with a run:

1. Jump to front rest with momentary straddle of legs.

2. Jump and straddle on horse.

3. Jump to straddle on horse, to stand in saddle, and then off horse.

4. Straddle over horse, Fig. 5.

5. Straddle over horse to back rest, Fig. 2.

Combine the knee, squatting, straddle exercises, and wolf jumps with or without a jump down on board.

IV. Mounts.

These exercises lead to the seat on neck, saddle, or croup. The gymnastic riding seat requires the legs perfectly straight, with a firm grip of thighs. However, the value of the exercises is increased if in taking such a seat as the side seat, Fig. 6, the arms are kept straight, the weight of the body resting on them. In all circling, keep the arms and legs as straight as possible.

The mounts and dismounts are described for one leg; they can be similarly executed with the other.

Standing on board grasping pommels, or in front rest, Fig. 3.

1. Outside circle forward with right leg to side seat on neck, saddle, Fig. 6, or croup.

2. The same with quarter left turn to riding seat.

3. Same with half left turn to side seat facing near side.

4. Inside circle with right leg passing under left hand to side seat on neck, saddle or croup.

5. Same, with quarter left turn to riding seat.

6. Same, with half left to side seat, facing near side.

7. Circle backward with left leg, at same time making half left turn to side seat on croup or saddle facing near side.

8. Same, with three-quarter left turn to riding seat.

9. Same, with full left turn to side seat, facing off side.

Fig. 3.

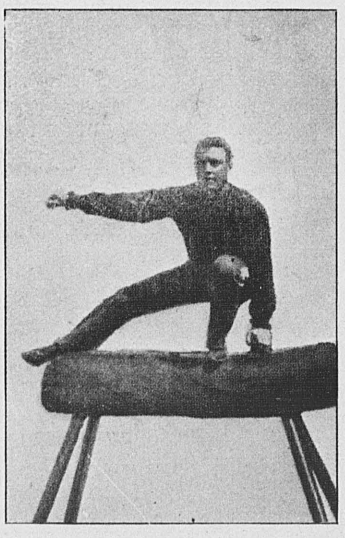

Fig. 4.

From back rest, Fig. 2.

1. Circle right leg backward and under right hand to side seat on neck, saddle, or croup.

2. Same, with quarter and half turns.

3. Circle right leg under left leg and under left hand to side seats.

4. Same, with quarter and half turns.

5. Circle right leg forward and over left leg and make left half turn to side seat on neck.

6. Same, with three-quarter left turn to riding seat.

V. Dismounts.

From side seats, as Fig. 6:

1. Circle right leg backward,
   a. From outside, and dismount on board.
   b. From inside, passing under left hand.
2. Circle left leg forward.
   a. From outside and dismount on off side.
   b. From inside.
3. Dismount from riding seat.

These dismounts naturally suggest themselves, as circling right leg forward or backward and with quarter or half turns.

VI. Flank Vault Exercises.

A flank vault is one in which the right or left side of the body is turned toward the upper side of the apparatus and no turn is made, Fig. 7.

Standing on board, or with a run:

1. Jump up and swing both legs to right side and return to board.
2. Jump up, swing legs to right, and place feet on croup, legs straight.
3. Right flank mount to side seats facing off side.
4. Right flank mount to back rest, Fig. 2.
5. Right flank vault over horse, Fig. 7.

VII. Front Vault Exercises.

The front vault is one in which there is a backward swing of the legs and body, the face being kept towards the apparatus during the vault, Fig. 8.

Standing on board, or with a run:

1. Jump up and swing legs to right over horse, make quarter-left turn, and return to board facing horse.
2. Right front mount to riding seat.
3. Right front mount to riding seat with half turn of body, facing croup.
4. Right front vault over horse, Fig. 8.

HEADQUARTERS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

Adjutant General's Office,
Lancaster, Pa., January 2, 1900.

General Orders, No. 2.

I. The following appointments are hereby made and announced:

To be Department Commanders:

Alabama—Colonel James W. Cox.
Arkansas—Colonel Virgil Y. Cook.
California—Colonel Victor Duboce.
Florida—Colonel Irving E. Webster.
Illinois—Colonel D. Jack Foster.
Indiana—Captain William E. English.
Kansas—Major A. M. Harvey.
Michigan—Colonel Charles L. Boynton.

"OUR SIXTH" AT MT. GRETNA.

Minnesota—Major Francis H. Bidwell.
Missouri—Brigadier General Milton Moore.
Montana—Colonel C. F. Lloyd.
New Hampshire—Captain Frank E. Rollins.
New Jersey—Colonel Quincy O'M. Gillmore.
North Carolina—Colonel W. H. S. Burgwyn.
North Dakota—Colonel William C. Truman.
Pennsylvania—Colonel Christopher T. O'Neill.
Rhode Island—Major Lester S. Hill.
South Carolina—Colonel Wylie Jones.
Texas—Colonel G. W. Hardy.
Vermont—Major Henry D. Fillmore.
Washington—Major Edward H. Fox.
West Virginia—Captain John Baker White.
Wisconsin—Colonel Martin T. Moore.

To have and hold said office until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

II. These officers, together with the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General (*ex officio*), shall constitute the Executive Board or Council of Administration.

III. They will immediately select their staff, to consist of:
An Assistant Adjutant General.
An Assistant Quartermaster General.
An Assistant Inspector General—Lieut. T. W. Trainer.
An Assistant Surgeon General—Dr. A. B. Gloninger.
A Judge Advocate—Capt. Ambrose Higgins.
A Chaplain, and
As many Aides-de-Camp as they may deem necessary.

IV. Department Commanders will report to the Adjutant General, at their earliest convenience (for detailed information), together with the personnel of their respective staffs.

V. Staff officers will also report to these headquarters.

The foregoing officers are especially charged to take such measures as will look to the early and proper organization of their respective departments.

By order of

WILLIS J. HULINGS,
Commander-in-Chief.

W. C. LILLER,
Adjutant-General.

RECENT ORDERS

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, January 10, 1900.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

I. Commissions have been issued for the following named officers:

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert W. King, Battalion Adjutant, with rank from December 26, 1899, original.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Vattier, Company G, with rank from December 15, 1899, vice Louis J. Ladner, resigned.

Second Lieutenant John F. Davies, Company G, with rank from December 15, 1889, vice Charles E. Vattier, to First Lieutenant.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George Christie, Company H, with rank from November 23, 1899, vice Benjamin Brown Osborn, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Carl O. Sundquist, Company M, with rank from December 21, 1899, vice George M. Chatburn, resigned.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James S. Hodgert, Company E, with rank from January 3, 1900, vice Valentine W. Medlar, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Harry R. Bricker, Company E, with rank from January 3, 1900, vice James S. Hodgert, to First Lieutenant.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Major William Sharpe, with rank from December 18, 1899, vice John S. Harding, commission expired.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain James K. Rathmell, Company B, with rank from December 27, 1899, vice William Sweeley, resigned.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Heilhecker, Company B, with rank from December 27, 1899, vice James K. Rathmell, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Milton Tharp, Company B, with rank from December 27, 1899, vice Charles W. Heilhecker, to First Lieutenant.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Albert H. Sunderman, Company G, with rank from December 14, 1899, vice William G. Rising, to First Lieutenant.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George F. Vowinckel, Jr., Company D, with rank from December 15, 1899, vice Frederick L. Pinks, resigned.

II. The following named officers have tendered their resignations, the same have been accepted and they have been honorably discharged:

Commander Alonzo Gartley, First Battalion Naval Militia, to date from January 12, 1900.

First Lieutenant Edmund W. Lynch, Company B, First Regiment Infantry, to date from December 20, 1899.

Captain Augustus D. Whitney, Company C, First Regiment Infantry, to date from January 1, 1900.

Captain Charles A. Rutter, Regimental Quartermaster, Second Regiment Infantry, to date from January 5, 1900.

Captain Charles H. Speckman, Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, to date from December 19, 1899.

Captain Samuel Blair, Chaplain, Fifth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 18, 1899.

Second Lieutenant William K. Hathaway, Company C, Sixth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 27, 1899.

Second Lieutenant William A. Gilbert, Company D, Sixth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 13, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin W. Clark, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 28, 1899.

Second Lieutenant William Thrope, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 29, 1899.

First Lieutenant Ira H. Shoemaker, Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 28, 1899.

III. The following named officers have been granted leave of absence:

Second Lieutenant John M. Major, Governor's Troop, from December 12, 1899, to March 12, 1900.

Major Fred E. Windsor, Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, from December 18, 1899, to March 18, 1900.

IV. Captain Harry W. Pierce, Company I, Ninth Regiment Infantry, who was granted leave of absence to February 10, 1900, returned and reported for duty December 14, 1899.

By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, January 16, 1900.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.

I. Major David W. Simpson, Twenty-first Regiment Infantry, is hereby detailed as Mustering Officer in connection with the muster-out of organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Major Simpson will report direct to the Adjutant General for instructions in addition to those published in General Orders No. 19, A. G. O., series 1899.

II. The following companies of the Twenty-first Regiment Infantry will be mustered out of the service as organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, on or before February 1st, 1900.

Company C, Meadville, Pa., Captain George G. Derby.
Company D, Warren, Pa., Captain Charles E. Bordwell.
Company E, Bradford, Pa., Captain Joseph A. Riley.
Company H, Sharon, Pa. Captain Charles C. Marshall.
Company I, Erie, Pa., Captain William W. Reed.

The muster out of the above-named companies will be conducted in accordance with instructions published in General Orders No. 19, A. G. O., series 1899, and will be under the supervision of Major David W. Simpson, Twenty-first Regiment Infantry, Mustering Officer, who will upon conference with commanding officers of companies designate a specific date prior to February 1st, 1900, on which such muster-out shall take place.

By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

The Late Lieutenant WALTER BOARDMAN

The troops moved forward with a cheering rush and steady firing, but at the sight of Americans and bayonets, the whole rebel line bolted, and the formidable line of trenches was won. Here the rebel dead was astonishing, largely due to the fire of Dewey's ships. The foe fled towards the Pasig River, like the other Filipinos from Paco and Mesa, where their two Krupp guns (already mentioned) were firing desperately, at the Americans. A fight for these guns took place. Away went a column of young Americans at them in splendid style, like our heroes in the Mutiny. It denoted their British origin. The charge was not without loss, and when delivered near enough, a small launch with machine guns appeared, the position was taken with a rush. A lot of rebels were also captured on the river bank. So far, the plans of General Otis were successful in the centre, and on his right. The G. O. C. had been everywhere present in the battle, directed all the movements, and was also in touch with the whole 17 miles of battle, thus showing he was well served by his officers. Aguinaldo was now in full retreat to the north—to Malabon and Malolos, where his reserve forces were said to be about 50,000 in number. Nearly every house now flew white flags, and the rebels were badly beaten, but not subdued. I will pass the easy operations at Ilo-Ilo, but the battle of Caloocan on the 10th was a fight worthy of record.

ITS COLONIAL IMPORTANCE.

Whilst the Australian world is absorbed in perfecting its colonial armies and in fighting the enemies of federation, not far from Sydney and Cooktown are battles, as important as those on the Nile, and more glorious than those of Cuba or Samoa, being fought out against the brave Filipinos of Luzon, with a dash and vigor worthy of the best traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race. The compangn of General Otis—the G. O. C. of the American army—from Manila to Caloocan, and along the Northern railway line to Malabon and Malolos, was splendidly conducted. The whole country to those places was marked with continuous barricades of field entrenchments and fortified positions almost worthy of the genius of Vauban and Burgoyne; in fact, when the Filipino defense became developed, it consisted of a series of firmly held little Torres Vedrases, all of which had to be rushed, stormed, and captured by rifle fire and bayonet. The warfare going on is of no mean order. As the terrain resembles many parts of Australia, with forest-clad hills, dense scrub or jungle, and numerous military ridges, the battles before Manila are full of deep interest to those whose statesmanlike ideas are urging on those colonies for place and power, in the broad Pacific.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

I will skip the Sunday battles around Loma-Pasay and the district of Caloocan just now, and present my readers with the more effective, stubborn, and brilliant fighting which recently took place, after the timely arrival of the re-enforcements of General Lawton, another old hero of the backwoods, and of Santiago. General Otis found his force too few to advance in every direction out from Manila, and defeat the foe in every-day battles. It was a large order, and his numerical weakness was the cause of his retirement and Tirah recaptures, meaning a waste of men, energy, and valor thrown away. When the re-enforcements all arrived he designed the present forward movement, not yet ended. His divisions, brigades and plan of campaign were all changed, and Aguinaldo had exhibited a daring and commanding capacity that astonished everybody. It must have taken him months to design those strong trenches upon trenches to block the advance of Otis upon Malolos and San Fernando. His military resources are wonderful, whilst his hold upon the Filipinos under constant defeat denote him to be a hero and organizer. His army supplies came from South Luzon, where he has a small-arms factory and powder works, his transit being safe along the bays, rivers, and coasting east, where a little German trade was reported to exist. To counteract this a lot of United States men-of-war were ordered from America, and General Otis managed to fit out a lot of "army gunboats" to patrol these waterways, and that day which placed them under weigh, deranged the Filipino supplies, just as the Kertch operations destroyed the Russian supplies for Sebastopol.

(*To be continued in February number.*)

Howard C. Hillegas, author of "The Boer Girl of South Africa," in the January Ladies' Home Journal, was the first American writer to interview President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic. He went to Africa two years ago, and while at Pretoria was a daily visitor at the Executive Mansion, dropping in on Oom Paul for a chat over a cup of Mrs. Kruger's famous brew of black coffee. He was also entertained by Hon. Cecil Rhodes and representative of the British Government, and besides spent much time on the Boer farms and in the Boer homes, studying the people and their characteristics and the politics of the country. From the material thus gained he wrote "Oom Paul's People." If Mr. Hillegas' plans have not gone far away he is at present watching the Boer-British conflict, as he left this country for South Africa late in November.

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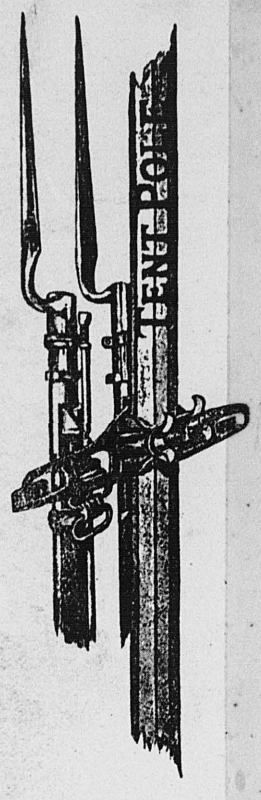

Front of Rack showing Rifles secured.

Back of Rack showing how it is attached to Tent Pole.

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